THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 23RD MAY

A MEMBER of the Sarun Bar thus writes to us about Mr. MacDonnell, who has just left that district:

"Mr. A. P. MacDonnell, the energetic Magistrate of Sarun, made over charge of his office to Mr. C. C. Quinn yesterday and left Chuprah this morning for Calcutta. Never was a Collector so much honored at the time of his leaving a District as was done this morning by a densely crowded people consisting of Pleaders, Mokhtears, and amla &c. in the several court compounds waiting to make parting salaams to Mr. MacDonnell. This is surely an indication of gratitude for the many improvements made during his tenure of office in this district, and particularly for the steam communication, which was a great desideratum in this District. When we had to avail ourselves of Railway trains we were not only exposed to the sandy desert during the hot season and a large sheet of water during rains, between our district and Shahabad, but we had to undergo a good deal of expense. Also many thanks are due to the wisdom of Mr. MacDonnell for having saved our persons from the exposure of the seasons and our pockets from the band of low "Kahars," besides the many risks and disadvantages incidental to journeys by nasty and dangerous roads.

The confidence which he reposed in the Municipal Commissioners of the several Municipalities infused a new life into this lifeless institution. The inert Commissioners also who seldom attended meetings have been now taking a lively interest in municipal matters. To teach the people to manage their own Municipalities is in fact to teach them the principles of self-government. The ryots of this District looked upon him as their best friend. He used to treat them very kindly and to speak to them freely and candidly. We are really very sorry that Mr. MacDonnell has left us, but our only consolation is, that he has gone on promotion. May he prosper in the world and live to become a great man which we confidently hope he will!

A CORRESPONDENT has sent us the following letter regarding the Subordinate Judicial Service:

The complaint of the *Urdoo Guide* with reference to the Subordinate Executive Service is quite groundless and unjust. If to any Service Sir Ashley Eden has done any good, it is the Subordinate Executive Service. This your Article on the subject in the last issue of the *Hindoo Patriot* clearly and fully points out. But I take this opportunity to show that the case is just the reverse with regard to the Subordinate Judicial Service. Not only has His Honor done no good to this Service, but has done it a positive wrong. In 1877, when it became necessary to increase the number of Munsifs to meet increase of work, His Honor instead of distributing the new posts in the several existing grades, as he has done in the Executive Service, actually reduced the number of appointments in the higher grades and created a 4th grade of Rs. 200. Thus, the number in the 1st grade was reduced from 36 to 30, in the 2nd grade from 78 to 76, and in the 3rd from 83 to 76. Promotion has thus been greatly retarded to the great detriment of the Service.

It now so stands, that while there are 224 appointments in the Subordinate Executive Service spreading among the different grades from the highest at Rs. 800 to the lowest at Rs. 200, there are almost the same number (223) of Munsifs from the highest grade at Rs. 400 only to the lowest at Rs. 200, the leap from one grade to the other in the last three grades giving an additional salary of Rs, 50 only and not Rs. 100 as in the Executive Service. So if the chances of promotion were equal by the time a Deputy Magistrate would rise from Rs. 200 to Rs. 800, a Munsif would rise from Rs. 200 to Rs. 400 only. But it also happens, that the chances of promotion in the Executive Service are very much greater. Besides the ordinary chances from death and retirement which are common to both the Services, the members of the Executive Service have the additional chance of temporary (virtually permanent) promotion from deputation of its members for services in the Public Works Department and under the Court of Wards, the average number of officers so deputed being yearly more than 50 (*vide* the Bengal Administration Report for 1879-80).

Sir, it is undisputed and indisputable that the Subordinate Judicial Service is recruited from the best educated men our country can afford. And considering the very large amount of arduous and important work the members of this Service have to perform, the Government would be doing an act of bare justice by bettering their prospects and giving them every encouragement.

The work in the Civil Courts has again so much increased of late, that it would soon be necessary for Government to increase the number of Civil Judicial Officers. And it should in all fairness and justice, then take the opportunity of so redistributing the posts in the several grades as to give the officers fair prospects of promotion. If calculation be made at the present rate of promotion, it will be seen that a Munsif of the last grade would take not less than 25 years to rise to the top of the 1st grade. Thus, his time to retire on pension would approach before he can aspire to become a Subordinate Judge. I may add here, that even the acting appointments in the two Services are more favorable in the Executive Service. One who obtains an acting post in this Service never gets out of it, while one appointed as acting Munsif has to break his service and sit down idle at least a dozen times before he becomes *pucca*. Then, the time a Munsif requires to become permanent is much longer than what an acting Deputy Magistrate would require to become so.

I may further add, that a Deputy Magistrate when placed in charge of a Sub-division gets free quarters or Rs. 50 where such quarters are not available as well as a portion of the fees for Registration work. In several district head-quarters also, the registration work has been given to Deputy Magistrates which bring them additional emoluments.

May I ask the reason why are not Munsifs put in charge of Registration work or their services placed under the Court of Wards? They can with equal if not better efficiency perform the work of management of Ward's Estates. The Registration work can also be better managed by them, as they are always stationary, while the Sub-divisional officers are peripatetic.

IT IS reported from Bagdad under date the 17th May that the deaths from plague at Nejef show a slight decrease, that a few sporadic cases have been reported in the neighbourhood of Jarrah, and that Bagdad and Busrah continue healthy.—*Press Commissioner's Office.*

THE BATTLE of Mr. Bradlaugh's conscience is not yet at an end. On Tuesday the 26th April, Mr. Bradlaugh presented himself at the table and offered to take the oath on his election for Northampton. The Speaker stated that after what occurred last Session he should not feel justified in preventing the House from considering the new conditions, and Sir Stafford Northcote having moved a resolution declaring that Mr. Bradlaugh ought not to be allowed to go through the form of taking the oath, Mr. Davey proposed an amendment to the effect that the House would not offer any impediment to his doing so. A long discussion ensued, Mr. Bright and Mr. Gladstone supporting the claim of Mr. Bradlaugh to be admitted, the hon. member himself being also heard from below the bar. Sir S. Northcote's motion was ultimately carried by 208 against 175 votes.

ON THE following day Mr. Bradlaugh again presented himself at the table demanding to be sworn. The Speaker called on him to withdraw in accordance with the resolution passed by the House the previous evening, and on his refusal the Sergeant-at-Arms with gentle force removed him to below the bar. Mr. Labouchere appealed to the Prime Minister to give facilities for passing a bill to enable his colleague to affirm, but Mr. Gladstone, though viewing the suggestion with favour, declined to give any pledge unless the Opposition would say that such a measure would not be unduly resisted. Mr. Bright warmly urged that measures should be taken to enable Mr. Bradlaugh to affirm, and a motion for adjournment having been made, a long discussion ensued. The motion was eventually withdrawn, Mr. Labouchere intimating that his colleague would for the present remain below the bar, in the hope that a bill would be passed permitting him to affirm.

THE DEATH is announced of M. Emile de Girardin, the well-known journalist. He was born in Switzerland in 1802, and published his first literary production, "Emile," in 1827. In 1834 he obtained a seat in the Chamber of Deputies, and in 1836 he established *La Presse*, which afterwards became so celebrated throughout Europe. He took an active part in the Revolution of 1848, and left France after the *coup d'etat* of December, 1851, but afterwards returned and resumed the publication of his paper.

TUESDAY, 24TH MAY.

THE NEW Emperor of Russia has done an act of grace. His Majesty has issued an edict thanking Prince Gortschakoff for his twenty-five years' direction of the Foreign Office, and presenting him with portraits of the late and present Emperors set in diamonds. Barons Jomini and Fredericks have gone to Nice to convey the congratulations of the Foreign Office staff, which have found appropriate embodiment in a choice volume reciting the principal acts and proceedings, which have rendered Prince Gortschakoff's Chancellorship memorable.

THE RUSSIAN executioner Troio, who performed his duties at the recent execution of the Nihilists so horribly that the spectators were incensed against him, has had to undergo 250 lashes as a punishment. It is said that he was drunk at the time. When the medical man told him to alter the rope round Risakoff's neck, he said, "It does not matter. It does that way just as well. If I have to hang you I will put the rope differently."

WE TAKE from an English paper the following notes of Parliamentary intelligence: Sir Charles Dilke, replying to Mr. Cowen, repeated his statement that Gen. Skobeleff had been recalled, and the forward movement of Russia in Central Asia abandoned. Answering questions by Baron de Worms, Mr. Guest, and Sir H. Wolff, the Hon. baronet said there was no reason to believe that British interests in Tunis were threatened by the operations of the French troops, which Lord Lyons had been assured would be confined to the punishment of the frontier tribes. Communications had taken place between Her Majesty's Government and the Italian Government respecting the protection of British and Italian subjects in Tunis, and a man-of-war was in readiness to proceed thither for that purpose if required.

THE PROGRAMME OF FRANCE in Indo-China, is an interesting chapter of recent colonial history. We take from an English contemporary the following remarks on the subject:

In 1859 the important city of Saigon, the present French capital, was captured by the French and Spaniards. It was not, however, until 1862 that the former became really master, of any portion of their new territory. In that year a treaty was concluded which gave them possession of the three out of the six provinces now included in the colony. The submission of the Annamese authorities was in no small measure due to troubles at home. In 1863 a treaty was made with the kingdom of Cambodia, by which that State placed itself under the protection of France. Its relation to the latter has become still more dependent since the suppression by the French of an insurrection which nearly led to the expulsion of the Cambodian Sovereign. In 1867, as a lesson to the Emperor of Anam not to attempt to stir up insurrectionary movements in the colony, three more provinces were annexed; and thus a large extent of sea-coast and the entire command of the mouths of the River Mekong passed into French hands. Saigon is now a large and handsome city, doing a thriving trade by sea, and its sanitary condition has greatly improved.

THERE IS to be yet another military expedition against the tribes on our North West Frontier. The Government of India has, we hear, ordered a force to assemble at Dehra Ghazi Khan to march against the Durkanis, a section of the Gurchani Biluchis, and punish the tribe for a raid they recently made upon the Khetrans, a friendly tribe on our frontier.

WEDNESDAY, 25TH MAY.

PUNCH pays the following tribute to the memory of Lord Beaconsfield:

BORN 21ST DECR. 1804—DIED 19TH APRIL, 1880.

Disraeli dead! The trappings of late days,
The Coronet, the Garter, slip aside,
The Peer's emblazonment, the Victor's bays,
The pageantry of pride,

Triumph's mere symbols, badges of success,
Who weighs, who marks them now when all is said
In simple words, low-breathed in heaviness—
Disraeli's dead!

So all have known him from that earlier time
Of meteoric and all-daring youth,
And through the season of his dazzling prime;
And so to-day, in sooth,

'Tis Benjamin Disraeli's all will mourn,
Nor he the less unfeignedly whose lance
Against that shield and crest full oft has borne
In combat *a outrance*.

The fearless fighter and the flashing wit
Swordless and silent! 'Tis a thought to dim
The young Spring sunshine, glancing, as was fit,
Bright at last on him,

Who knew no touch of winter in his soul,
Holding the Greek gift yet in mind and tongue,
And who, though faring past life's common goal,
Loved of the gods died young.

Like the Enchantress of the Nile, unstaled
By custom as unchilled by creeping years,
A word-compeller, who not often failed
In fight with his few peers.

Success incarnate, self-inspired, self-raised
To that proud height whereat youth's fancy aimed
Whom even those who doubted whilst they praised,
Admired, e'en whilst they blamed.

No more that fine invective's flow to hear,
That buoyant wisdom or that biting wit!
To see him and his one sole battle-peer
Sharp counter hit for hit.

No more to picture that impassive face,
That unbetraying eye, that fadeless curl!
No more in plot or policy to trace
The hand of the great Earl!

How strange it seems, and how unwelcome! Rest,
Not least amidst out greatest! Who would dare
Deny thee place and splendour with the best
Who breathed our English air!

Peace, lasting Peace that strife no more shall break
With Honour none may challenge, crown thee now
Wherever laid, not Faction's self would shake
The laurel from thy brow.

And England, who for thy quenched brightness grieves,
Garlands the sword no more to leave its sheath,
And, turning from thy simple grave stone, leaves
A tear upon thy wreath.

THIS IS the sort of stuff which find admission into the leading columns of a leading paper of Bombay, we mean the *Bombay Gazette* :

"One would hardly," we read with amazement, "guess from the look of Mr. Kessowjee Jadowjee that he is a millionaire. His dirty clothes, his wretched appearance, and his miserly mode of living, would scarcely make any one think him to be in affluent circumstances. But we are told that he is one of the largest estate holders in the island of Bombay, and has the reputation of being a Bhattia Shylock, who would outdo the most avaricious Jew in exacting his pound of flesh."

What next and next ?

MR. M. M. KUNTE has been appointed Principal and Professor of English Literature in the Guzerat College and Head Master of the Ahmedabad High School. Mr. Kunte is one of the ablest native gentlemen of the Western Presidency we have come across.

THE LAST CENSUS of Mysore shows a large falling-off in its population. In 1871 the Maharaja had 5,055,412 subjects, but now he has only 4,106,399. This shows a loss of 869,013 inhabitants. The Famine of 1877 did its worst in Mysore.

A HITHERTO UNKNOWN TRIBE, called the Jarawas, has, says the *Athenæum*, been discovered in the Andaman Islands occupying the forests between Port Blair and South Andaman. They speak a language quite distinct from the Bogingigidi of the friendly Andamanese. Like them, they smear their bodies with red earth or white clay; but their weapons, canoes, etc, are different. They are represented as a very timid people.

THURSDAY 26TH MAY.

WE ARE sorry to learn from a correspondent the death of Babu Kapilmuni Sinha, one of the richest zemindars of Shahabad, perhaps the second landowner in the district. His chief places of business were at Chuprah and Purnea, and his hoondies it is said were honored like currency notes. He was a self-made man. He began life as a merchant and met with great success. He was a gentleman of conspicuous abilities. His private charities were extensive. His death has affected a large circle of friends and admirers. He was held in high estimation by the officials.

ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT informs us that the rate-payers of Kandi in the district of Moorshedabad have formed themselves into an Association for the agitation of municipal grievances.

WE HAVE received the prospectus of a forthcoming monthly periodical to be called "The India,' and published from next month. It will comprise papers on various subjects relating to India, such as natural sceneries, and manners and customs of the people of the various provinces &c.

THE FOLLOWING is from our Gossain Durgapore correspondent :

There is intense dissatisfaction at this place an account of Gossain Durgapore continuing to form a part of the Kushtea Sub-division. This place is only 10 miles from Chooadanga and 5 miles from its Alumdangah Police Station : Kushtea is 16 miles from our village and 8 miles from the nearest Police Station Bhadaleah. Its inclusion in the Kushtea Sub-division is therefore an anomaly. Gossain Durgapur is a respectable place and not a rustic village. There are here numerous mahajuns, merchants, tradesmen, zemindars and landowners who have occasion frequently to resort to Civil and Small Cause Courts and registration offices. The expenses of a journey to the head-quarters Station which are much higher than those of a journey to Chooadangah especially in criminal cases in which witnesses have to be taken put the people to great inconvenience and hardship. While there are registration offices in petty villages there is not one here. There are lots of deeds and documents to register and in many cases people refrain from registering unimportant documents on account of the trouble and expenses of a journey to Kushtea. It is believed that the registration work of this place would double itself if greater facilities were offered to it. It is proposed to memorialise Government for a registration office and the memorialists will offer the gratuitous services of a respectable gentleman until the Government is satisfied that the Sub-registry is a remunerative one.

A case of suspicious death occurred at Bursparah, a village in the Alumdangah Police Station of the Chooadangah Sub-Division. A boy was seen hanging from a tree—the matter was reported to the Police, and a Head Constable and Sub-Inspector came one after another for investigation, but failed to elicit the truth. In the morning of the previous day the boy had been seen grazing cattle on an indigo field for which he and his cattle it is said had been seized by some factory people and the boy severely mauled.

A MEETING of the Victoria Philosophical Institute of England was held on the 2nd May when a paper upon "Philosophy, as advocated by Mr. Herbert Spencer," was read by Mr. W. Ground. The lecturer proved that Mr. Spencer's philosophy was hopelessly wanting in its reasoning and in logical proof, and the two parts "Analysis" and "Synthesis," which form a logical unity, were proved to be irreconcileable contradictions.

FRIDAY 27TH MAY.

WE HAVE received from the Press Commissioner's Office the following statement giving particulars of the opium revenue :

Two sales of Bengal opium and one month's pass duty on opium exported from Bombay.

	Estimate	Actual	Better than Estimate	Worse than Estimate
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	94,00,000	1,22,79,225	28,79,225	...
	16,90,000	8,94,600	...	7,95,400
Total...	1,10,90,000	1,31,73,825	28,83,825	...

THE HINDU of Madras has the following about the British Indian Association :

The British Indian Association has fully earned the gratitude of the country by its continued and disinterested efforts on behalf of the public. Its representations as a public body have always commanded the approval of the country and the regard of the Government. Year after year whatever questions of public importance may arise, whether affecting the local interests or those of the country at large, the British Indian Association takes them up and represents to the Government the native side of the questions with the ability and moderation so characteristic of its representations; and to the credit of the Government it should be said that it had always listened to these representations with much regard and respect.

The Association has completed its 29th year of existence. For the information of our countrymen here, we may state that at the commencement there was as much fear and misgiving felt by the promoters as to its permanency and success, as are generally mentioned by our countrymen here when the starting of such Associations is discussed. It is not necessary for us to state the several measures that attracted the attention of this Association during the last its twenty-ninth year of existence, Suffice it to say that if one were to preserve all the documents emanating from that body, they would form good materials for a political history of India from a native point of view. It is no flattery to say that the names of Kristo Das Pal and Rajendra Lal Mitra, who are two of the most conspicuous members of that body, inspire a respect and confidence which attest, we think, both the good sense of the people and the genuine patriotism of these two gentlemen. And so long as the political intelligence of Bengal can supply new men to step into the sphere that now so usefully and with such good results absorbs the energy, time and ability of these patriots, the interests of India shall not be wanting in champions to fight for them at the very doors of the Government.

THE INDU-PRAKASH draws attention to the following conversation, which took place at the Vice-regal Council at its sitting held on the 11th instant :

"*His Excellency the President* remarked that a paper which he now held in his hand had been sent to him some time ago ; it was addressed to the Commissioner of the Nagpore Division by Gopal Ghatate and others and embodied their views on the Bill. *His Excellency wished to know if the various points to which they had drawn attention had been considered by the Committee.*"

The Hon'ble Mr. Grant replied that one important point at least had been under consideration—that relating to the jurisdiction in the trial of cases relating to revenue free grants—and the Committee had made certain recommendations on the subject.

Major Hon'ble Baring.—"The Committee has also been able to meet the views of the memorialists to a certain limited extent in respect to the manner of appointing Mukaddams."

His Excellency the President presumed that he would find in the Committee's report what had been done."

This shews that Lord Ripon is not disposed, as most of our officials are disposed, to look upon public memorials as fit only to be thrown into the waste-paper basket.

APROPOS of the Shibpore College affair the same paper says :

Breaches of discipline of a more violent form than the one, in question have been very often complained of in English schools. We select two of the most recent examples. A professor gave a written notice to his students thus :—"Professor—won't take his *classes* to-day." The students—patterns of strict discipline, as some here would say—erased the c of the word italicised, which gave a most offensive meaning to the sentence. If any thing like that had been done in one of the Indian schools, why, the whole school would have been instantly closed.

But our contemporary forgets that India is not England. What is sauce for the goose is not sauce for the gander. In England there is no such thing as crime of color !

WE ARE glad to learn that some of the leaders of the native community of Madras are bestirring themselves on the widow marriage question. The movement has been inaugurated under good auspices. Mr. Justice Mutusami Iyer, the Native Judge of the High Court, and Mr. Ragoonath Rao, late Dewan to His Highness the Holkar, are its prominent supporters along with good many graduates of the University. We wish the movement every success.

WE ARE sorry to learn that there was a passage at arms between the bench and the bar in the Court of the first Subordinate Judge, Alipore. While a pleader was cross-examining a witness, Babu Bhubun Chunder Mookerjee, the Sub-Judge, lost his temper, and used some insulting epithets towards the pleader. We are glad to learn that the Sub-Judge has since apologized. All's well that ends well. We hope both the Bench and the Bar will exercise due courtesy and forbearance towards each other.

SATURDAY 28TH MAY.

THE INDU-EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE is the only English paper in Calcutta, which has pronounced an impartial verdict on the Shibpore case. It says: "Not that we say there has been no cause for complaint ; if the case stands as the Native papers state it, and a Bengali youth of respectable family has been taken by the nape of the neck, there has been a loss of temper which is much to be regretted." It needs be remembered that this comes from the organ of a sect, which enforces the strictest discipline for the maintenance of the authority of the Church.

IN COMMENTING on the Shibpore case the *Times of India*, while advocating the maintenance of discipline with an iron hand, says :

Here discipline is almost as much of an innovation as a scientific education, and it is difficult to see what is to be done with students who make it a grave charge against their master that "he did not treat them as gentlemen." It is a pity they cannot go through the salutary course of training in the "shops" to which all engineers at home are subjected. They would then live for some years as workmen with workmen, and have rather a rough time of it, if they could not forget their airs and graces. As it is, however it may perhaps, if the novelty of the experiment is considered, be possible to overlook their fault, if they combine again in another memorial and promise better conduct for the future.

Them's the sentiments of all right-minded and sensible men, but we are sorry to hear that our authorities are inexorable.

REFERRING to our para in our last on preaching at the Squares the *Statesman* says :

No one, so far as we are aware, has charged Mr. Harrison with any sectarian feeling in the matter. But since this has been insinuated, it may be well to say frankly that some missionaries do suspect—not Mr. Harrison, but one or two leading Municipal Commissioners of a desire to put down the preaching of Christianity from religious motives. In this we may be mistaken, but it is better that the real character of their suspicions should be known, than that the public should be put on a false track.

A little reflection would have satisfied our contemporary, who is generally clear-sighted and free from bias, that the "leading Municipal Commissioners" could have no "desire to put down Christianity from religious motives," when the measure they advocate would apply equally to Hindu, Moslem, Brahmo and Christian preachers. Whatever their guilt, they make no invidious distinction of religion, and have therefore no "desire to put down Christianity from religious motives." It is a pity that "religious motives" should be imported into the discussion.

APROPOS of the Shibpore College affair we have received the following from an esteemed correspondent at Hooghly :

In the year 1838 or 39—I cannot precisely state which—*a combined* remonstrance was made by some of the students of the Hooghly College, whose position as pupils of the College was pre-eminent.

The paper was submitted by them direct to Sir Edward Ryan, the then President of the Council of Education, (and Chief Justice of Her Majesty's Supreme Court in Bengal) accusing Mr. W. Robinson, then in charge of the surveying class, of habitually ill-treating the students, and on that particular occasion insulting two of them, who were somewhat late in attendance, by calling for his "Horsewhip" for their correction.

An explanation was forthwith called for from the accused through the Principal of the College- Dr. James Esdail,—who felt sorely displeased with the pupils, and while submitting the offender's explanation, he is said to have recommended the punishment of the "*mutineers.*"

The President, however, the first learned Judge of Her Majesty's Supreme Court, took a different view of Mr. Robinson's conduct. He was directed to put in appearance before the Council, where he made only a weak defence, and was dismissed the service, exonerating the boys, whom the Principal had found fault with, being exonerated from all blame attached to their conduct, although the latter are said to have used language which the Council decided the occasion justified. The boys resumed their studies with cheerful alacrity. It was an even-handed justice.

We regret only that the boys of the Sibpoor Engineering College, should have been condemned unheard. This does not speak much of Mr. Croft's love of justice.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

THE ENGLISHMAN thus boils down the preaching question :

"Is it politically expedient that every individual in the community, irrespective of his colour, his creed, or his vocation, shall be at liberty, at [any time he pleases, and at any place he pleases, to give public discourses upon any subject which may be, in his opinion, of public or general importance, and in the course of doing so to collect, if he can, an indefinite number of hearers, sympathizing or otherwise ; and shall be at liberty to persist in doing so after being warned by legitimate authority that his doing so is likely to endanger public tranquillity, if not by disorderly conduct on the part of his auditors, by disorderly conduct on the part of other crowds assembled to listen to other public speakers claiming to be equally entitled with him to give public expression to their opinions."

But the missionaries seem to be deaf to reason.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the following telegrams from the Press Commissioner's Office ;

Simla May 23rd.—General Gordon's brigade recrossed the Frontier, encamped at Jani Khel on the 20th May within British territory. All the Mahsud Maliks of the Shaktu Valley, except Nugarrah of the Karai section, accompanied the force to the Frontier, and were sent under surveillance to the political officer with General Kennedy's brigade. The march of the brigade from Sham was unmolested except on

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the 15th, when one man of the 14th Sikhs was wounded on the rear guard leaving Sham.

27th.—Letters from Kandahar state that Sayyid Azim Shah, a partizan of Ayub, having arrived in the neighbourhood of Girishk, Gul Mahomed attacked him with some Kaouli Khasadars and Sowars of the Alizai and Barakzai Chiefs. After a skirmish lasting a considerable time, Azim Shah retreated with slight losses. His party is understood to have been composed of a force of horse and foot, some 700 altogether, collected about Farrak and in Zamindawar. They are supposed to be still near Girishk. It is reported to be unlikely that Ayub will leave Herat for the present, but he is said to be sending Sowars into Zamindawar. Hashim Khan and the Sartip are reported to have arrived in Farrah.

AT THE LAST meeting of the Vice-regal Council Mr. Stokes moved for leave to introduce a bill to amend the law in force in the mahal of Banki, Orissa. The object of the Bill is to regulationise the mahal in question and bring it within the district of Puri. Major Baring introduced a Bill to give effect to the convention between the Governors General of British and Portuguese India regarding their respective system of money, weights and measures. The Bill gives legal effect to the provisions of the convention in question.

THERE WERE 193 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 21st May, of which 27 were from cholera, 6 from small-pox, 43 from fevers, 21 from bowel complaints, 2 from suicide and accidents, 11 from pthisis and asthma 12 from spleen diseases, 13 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Nine children were still-born, 33 died between the ages of 15 days and under and above 15 days and under one year. Twenty-four persons died at the age of 69 and upwards. The deaths among non-Asiatics and mixed races were 15. The average of daily mortality was only 27·5.

WE ARE sorry to record the death of an octogenerian in our neighbourhood. Babu Radhanath Dutt, who attained the ripe old age of eighty, died this evening. He had weathered many viscissitudes of fortune, but the bouyancy of his spirit was remarkable, and his physical endurance still more so. He could until a few months before his death walk about six miles a day without feeling any fatigue. Short in stature and spare in build he was a splendid specimen of the physical capacity of Old Bengal; when he had numbered three scores and ten he could work harder than many a Young Bengal of thirty.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals:—1. Administration Report of Indian State Railways from their commencement to the end of 1879-80. 2. Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I. Part V. 3. Meteorological Record for April 1881. 4. Accounts of external Land Trade of British India for the six months, April to September 1880. 5 London Statesman for May 1881. 6. Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal Vol. I. Part II. No. 1, 1881. 7. Datta's Homœopathic Series in Bengali Nos. 23 to 25. 8. Bunga Durshun—a Bengali monthly No. 83. 9. Bijan Kanun—or Poems composed in solitude in Bengali. By Kunjo Behari Bose. 10. Fulbala—Bengali verses on flowers. 11. Urmila Kabya and Nirjharun or poems in Bengali. By Debendranath Sen.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London, May 23rd.—The amendments framed by the Committee on the Irish Land Bill amount to 42 pages. In consequence of the resistance met by the legal officers in enforcing writs in Ireland, six flying columns are now engaged in assisting them. General fighting is taking place between the Boers and the native tribes in the Transvaal.

24th.—Lord Hartington, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that Sir Donald Stewart and Sir F. Roberts were each to receive £12,500 for their services in Afghanistan. He positively denied that General Roberts had been promised £20,000. Mr. Brennand, the Secretary of the Land League has been arrested. Prince Leopold has been raised to the peerage under the title of the Duke of Albany. The troopship *Serapis* arrived at Portsmouth yesterday.

24th.—The following appointments have been gazetted:—Colonel Charles Johnson to be Knight Commander of the Bath. Colonels Allen Johnson, Macbean, Hoggan, Ross, and Armstrong, (Bengal Staff Corps), Macdonald, (Bombay Staff Corps), and Hill (Bengal Infantry) to be Companions of the Bath.

24th.—The statement that the Sultan had deposed the Bey of Tunis is not confirmed.

26th.—The jury have returned a verdict of guilty against the Editor of the *Freiheit*, but strongly recommended the prisoner to mercy. Sentence is deferred. An excursion steamer has been capsized at London on Lake Ontario, and 200 persons were drowned.

27th.—The negotiations for a new Treaty of Commerce between England and France have commenced. Later accounts respecting the capsizing of an excursion steamer in Canada state that 240 bodies have been recovered. There are dissensions among the Land League, the treasurer of which has strongly denounced several influential members. Mr. Goschen has left Constantinople for London.

Constantinople, May 2nd.—Midhat Pacha arrived here to-day, Turkhan Bey, the Turkish Ambassador at Rome, has also been arrested for complicity in the murder of ex-Sultan Abdul Aziz.

24th.—The Porte has signed the convention with Greece,

Madras, May 26th.—The funeral of His Excellency the Right Honorable William Patrick Adam will take place at Saint Thomas' Church, Utakamand, at 5-30 this afternoon, and, as marks of respect for his memory, all the public offices at the Presidency will remain closed throughout the day, and there is to be general mourning to Tuesday the 31st, instant.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, MAY 30, 1881.

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

II.

HITHERTO the determination of rent in Ireland was left to mutual agreement between the landlord and tenant, but under Mr. Gladstone's Bill the rent is to be fixed by court in case of dispute. But the *onus* is in the first instance laid upon the tenant. The landlord may demand a certain rent from the tenant, which the latter may refuse to pay, and in that case he should under the new Bill apply to court for the declaration of what is called judicial rent. The landlord and tenant may also apply jointly. The Bill provides, (1.) The tenant of any present tenancy to which this Act applies may from time to time during the continuance of such tenancy apply to the Court to fix what is the fair rent to be paid. (2.) Such application may also be made by the landlord and tenant jointly. In Bengal the *onus* for enhancement of rent rests upon the landlord. The tenant may under specified conditions apply to a court of justice for abatement of rent. But this is quite different from the mode prescribed in the Irish Land Bill. Here if a landlord wishes to enhance rent, he must serve a notice upon the tenant, and in the majority of instances the demand for increased rent fails in consequence of the difficulty of proving the service of notice. No such difficulty will arise under the Irish Land Bill. The landlord will demand an increased rent, and if the tenant does not like to pay it he must apply to Court for its determination. Then the question is—on what principle is the rent to be fixed? It is to be fixed at a competitive rate. The Bill says, "a fair rent means such a rent as, in the opinion of the Court, after hearing the parties and considering all the circumstances of the case, holding, and district, a solvent tenant would undertake to pay one year with another, provided that the Court, in fixing such rent, shall have regard to the tenant's interest in the holding, and the tenant's interest shall be estimated with reference to the following considerations—that is to say—(*a.*) In the case of any holding subject to the Ulster tenant-right custom or to any usage corresponding therewith, with reference to the said custom or usage; (*b*) in cases where there is no evidence of any such custom or usage, with reference to the scale of compensation for disturbance by this Act provided, except so far as any circumstances of the case shown in evidence may justify a variation therefrom, and to the right (if any) to compensation for improvements effected by the tenant or his predecessors in title." Of course this provision is somewhat indefinite. But the main principle is distinctly affirmed. The rent shall be the same that another tenant shall undertake to pay for the holding one year with another. This means that the rent shall be fixed at a competitive rate. But the Bengal law is quite different on this subject. Under it the rent can be enhanced only on certain grounds, which as experience shews are perfectly unworkable. Under the Irish Bill in fixing the rent the Court must take into account certain considerations regarding the tenant's interest, and these considerations are left entirely to the discretion of the Court. We wish the Bill had been precise on this point. The rent once fixed by court shall have a currency of fifteen years. The Bill says, "if the judicial rent is greater than the rent payable by the tenant at the date when the application was made, such greater rent shall, if the landlord either immediately or at any time within 15 years after determination of the Court serves notice on the tenant to that effect, be deemed to be the rent payable by the tenant as from the period commencing at the rent day next succeeding the day on which such notice is given." The Bill of the Bengal Rent Commission provides that the rent once fixed shall have a currency of ten years. We must say that the recommendation of the Bengal Commission is both reasonable and equitable. The Bill then runs as follows: "Where the judicial rent of any present tenancy has been fixed by the Court, then, until the expiration of a term of 15 years after the determination of the Court has been given (in this Act referred to as a statutory term), such present tenancy shall, if it so long continue to subsist, be deemed to be a tenancy subject to statutory conditions, and having the same incidents as a tenancy subject to statutory conditions consequent on an increase of rent by a landlord, with this modification, that during the statutory term in a present tenancy consequent on the first determination of a judicial rent of that tenancy by the Court, application by the landlord to authorize the resumption of the holding by him for some purpose having relation to the good of the holding, or of the estate, or for the benefit of the labourers in respect of cottages, gardens, or allotments, shall not be entertained by the Court." This section is not consistent with the provision, which we noticed last week, authorizing the landlord to re-enter upon his land upon payment of fair value to the tenant. That provision says: "During the continuance of a statutory term in a tenancy consequent on an increase of rent by the landlord, the Court may, on the application of the landlord, and upon being satisfied that he is desirous of resuming the holding for some purpose having relation to the good of the holding or of the estate, or for the benefit of the labourers in respect of cottages, gardens, or allotments, authorize the resumption thereof by the landlord, and require the tenant to sell his tenancy to the landlord upon such terms as may be approved by the Court as being full compensation to the tenant. Provided that the rent of any tenancy subject to statutory conditions may be increased in respect of capital laid out by the landlord under agreement with the tenant to such an amount as may be agreed upon between the landlord and tenant." We confess we cannot reconcile the two provisions under comment.

The following provision is important:

Where the Court, on the hearing of an application of either landlord or tenant respecting any matter under this Act, is of opinion that the conduct of either landlord or tenant has been unreasonable, or that the one has unreasonably refused any proposal made by the other, the Court may do as follows:—It may refuse to accede to the application, or may accede to the same, subject to conditions to be performed by either landlord or tenant, or may impose on either party to the application the payment of the costs or the greater part of the costs of any proceedings, and generally may make such order in the matter as the Court thinks most consistent with justice. The Court in considering whether the landlord or tenant has unreasonably refused any proposal made by the other, may take into account the proposal that may have been made of the grant by the landlord to the tenant of such a lease as is hereafter in this Act referred to as a judicial lease; but the conduct of the tenant in refusing the grant of any such lease shall not be deemed unreasonable unless the Court is satisfied that the interest of the tenant, having regard to the value of his tenancy, would have been sufficiently secured by such lease.

So under this section it will be in the discretion of the court to refuse an application of landlord or tenant in case of unreasonable conduct. This provision will serve as a wholesome check upon both landlord and tenant. It certainly gives wide discretion to the Court, but if it be carried out in a proper spirit, we have no doubt it will have a salutary effect.

The landlord may grant what is called a judicial lease. The provision under this head runs as follows:

The landlord and tenant of any ordinary tenancy and the landlord and proposed tenant of any holding to which this Act applies which is not subject to a subsisting tenancy, may agree, the one to grant and the other to accept a lease for a term of 31 years or upwards, in this Act referred to as a judicial lease, on such conditions and containing such provisions as the parties to such lease may mutually agree upon, and such lease, if sanctioned by the Court, after considering the interests of the tenant and the value of his tenancy, shall be deemed to be substituted for the former tenancy, if any, in the holding; and the tenancy shall during the continuance of such lease be regulated by the provisions of that lease alone, and shall not be deemed to be a tenancy to which the Act applies. At the expiration of a judicial lease, the lessee shall be deemed to be the tenant of a future ordinary tenancy from year to year at the rent and subject to the conditions of the lease, so far as such conditions are applicable to such tenancy.

We do not see any good reason why the Court should interfere in a matter like this. If both

parties agree to certain terms, why should they not be allowed to carry out those terms? It would be most arbitrary if the Court should be allowed to meddle in such matters. If it be argued that the tenant is the weaker party and therefore requires protection, then the Legislature ought to intervene in cases of all contracts in which one of the contracting parties is weak. If the legislature were to proceed on this principle, there would be then no freedom of contract. The Bengal Bill under this head is worse. It gives no option to the landlord and tenant to contract at all. It lays down certain provisions by which the rights of the landlord are limited, and it will not be in the discretion of the tenant to contract himself out of the law by any special agreement. There is a similar provision in Mr. Gladstone's Bill regarding small holdings, that is to say, holdings the value of which is less than £150; we will notice this provision hereafter. With regard to 31 years' lease we must confess that the intervention of Court for approval of conditions of the lease is a stretch of authority not consistent with the rights of private property.

The following are the provisions regarding fixed tenancies:

> The landlord and tenant of any present ordinary tenancy may agree that such tenancy shall become a fixed tenancy within the meaning of this Act, and such fixed tenancy upon being established shall be substituted for the present tenancy previously existing in the holding, and shall not be deemed to be a tenancy to which this Act applies.
>
> A fixed tenancy shall be a tenancy held upon such conditions as may be agreed upon between the landlord and tenant establishing such tenancy, subject to the following restrictions—that is to say,
>
> The tenant shall pay a fee-farm rent which may or may not be subject to revaluation by the Court at such intervals of not less than 15 years as may be agreed upon between the landlord and tenant; and
>
> The tenant shall not be compelled to quit his holding except on breach of some one or more of the conditions in this Act declared to be statutory conditions.

We believe fixed tenancies may be either for a fixed term of years or for all time. If the landlord enters into an agreement under these sections, he will, if we understand the Bill aright, save himself the conditions and consequences of a judicial lease for 31 years. If such should be the case, then we do not see the necessity of the provision about judicial lease. Why should a landlord go to a Court, if he can under the provisions for a fixed tenancy enter into an agreement with his tenant? We stop here to-day.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

II.

WE discussed last week the question of morality involved in the proposed substitution of the excise system in lieu of the present monopoly in the drug by the Government of India. Let us now consider the financial aspect of the question. There are two kinds of opium exported from India into China, *viz.*, Bengal opium and Malwa opium. The cultivation of opium in the Bengal Presidency is a Government monopoly; no person is allowed to grow the poppy except on account of the Government. In Bengal and the North-Western Provinces it is prohibited by the Regulations; in 1860 the prohibition was extended to Assam. The cultivation is carried on with success only in the large cultivated Gangetic tract, which extends from the borders of Oudh to Agra on the west, and to the district of Bhaugulpore on the east, and to the division of Chota Nagpore on the south. The manufacture is carried on at two separate agencies,—that of Benares, of which the head station is at Ghazipore, and that of Behar, of which the head station is at Patna. Annual engagements are entered into by the cultivators under a system of pecuniary advances to sow a certain quantity of land with the poppy, and the whole produce in the form of opium is delivered to the Government at a fixed rate. It is a fundamental principle to leave it entirely optional with every ryot to enter into such an engagement or not. The opium bigah is equal to 3025 square yards, or about five-eighths of an acre.

The following statement shows the cultivation and produce in each agency for the last two years:

SEASON.	Land sown for cultivation.	Net cultivation.	Produce at 70 consistence.
BEHAR.	Beeghas.	Beeghas.	Mds. s. c.
1878-79 ...	500,371	415 289	41,268 1 4¼
1879-80 ...	473,550	461,086	53,593 23 1
Increase ...	.....	45,797	12,325 21 12¾
Decrease ...	26,821	.....	.....
BENARES.			
1878-79 ...	416,015	395,820	56,636 35 8¼
1879-80 ..	451,641	438,531	35,475 37 0¼
Increase ..	35,626	42,741	.....
Decrease ...	.....	.....	11,160 38 8

One of the main differences between the cultivation in Behar and Benares is the large proportion of unirrigated land in the former agency. During 1879-80 under review there were in Behar 1,23,104 beeghas unirrigated, while in Benares only 10,091 beeghas came under that category. There are large tracts north of the Ganges in Behar where well-irrigation would, owing to the large amount of alkali in the soil and in the sub-soil water, only serve to destroy the crop. But it seems probable that more might be done in the way of well-making in tracts where this peculiarity of soil is less marked.

The following table shows the average outturn per bigha in both agencies for the last five years:—

	BEHAR		BENARES.	
	Seers.	Chittacks.	Seers.	Chittacks.
1875-76	5	13¼	6	4
1876-77	4	14¾	6	9
1877-78	3	5¼	5	1¾
1878-79	3	15¼	5	7¾
1879-80	4	10¼	4	0¼

The year under review is the first in this period in which the average outturn from Behar has surpassed that of Benares. The decline in the Benares average since 1875-76 seems to justify the inference that in the desire to extend cultivation inferior land has been taken up. The cost of Behar and Benares chest varies from Rs. 300 to Rs. 350 and 375. The price of opium of course depends upon the state of the market in China. As a matter of course it fluctuates, but looking to the ruling prices of late years the profit from the sale of Bengal opium may be taken at an average of Rs. 1000 per chest. An excise duty of Rs. 750 is levied on Malwa opium per chest. Malwa opium is grown by private individuals, the Government has no connection with it beyond the levy of the pass duty. If as the Secretary of State has ordered the direct connection of the Government of India with the opium traffic should be discontinued, the excise duty must be substituted. Supposing that the maximum Malwa duty should be imposed in Bengal, that is to say Rs. 750 per chest, there would be an immediate loss of revenue to the tune of a million and a half or two millions per annum. There must also be considerable expenditure for a preventive establishment to prevent smuggling or contraband trade. So what with the loss in revenue and the charge of establishment there would be a sacrifice of revenue to the extent of about two millions per annum. The question is—is India prepared to make this immense sacrifice? How is the revenue which will have to be thus surrendered to be replaced? This is a most important question, and we hope it will not be settled on sentimental grounds.

The adoption of the excise system means that the opium trade should be left to private enterprise. Now, the popularity of the Bengal opium in China depends greatly upon its superior excellence. And the Government goes to enormous expense in maintaining this superiority. It has a large organization, which watches and superintends every process from the preparation of the soil to the ultimate packing of the chest. We will not say that private individuals, who will have a direct interest in the trade, will not bestow equal care upon the manufacture. But private individuals will be possessed of varying means, intelligence, energy, and activity, and it will not therefore be reasonable to expect equal results at their hands. Any one acquainted with the cultivation of Bengal opium knows how much depends upon the quality of the soil, and all private individuals cannot command the same quality of soil. Notwithstanding the expensive supervision of the opium agency the Government does not always select the best soil; for instance the quality of a portion of Benares outturn suffered two years ago in consequence of inferiority of soil. If then the superiority of Bengal opium should suffer in consequence of the cultivation passing into private hands, it will be a serious blow to the trade. It will no longer fetch the high value which it now does, while its consumption in China may fall off. Then again the financial success of our opium business depends not a little upon the power, which our Government possesses, to regulate the supply according to demand. The Government knows what stock there may be in China, and what may be a year's demand there for consumption, and it accordingly regulates the quantity brought to market for sale. But this power will be non-existent the moment the trade will pass into private hands. Private individuals will naturally compete with each other, and they will not be swayed by such considerations as influence the Government. Each will try to make a profit for himself, irrespective of the concern of others engaged in the trade, and there will consequently be no limit to supply. The consumer in China will doubtless benefit by this competition, but the interests of the Indian revenue will suffer. Competition will tend to bring down price, and our Government cannot levy a heavy duty upon the drug when the price is low. If the Government should persist in levying a high duty, it would simply kill the trade. Now, the question recurs why should the Government follow the suicidal course of giving up the present monopoly, and adopting the excise system. It will not remove the moral objections taken to the opium revenue; the revenue will come in all the same from the noxious drug, though less in amount; the Chinese will not cease to take the poison as it is called; the abolition of the Indian monopoly will not lead other countries, such as Turkey, Persia, and America, to discontinue the importation of the poison. Why then, we ask again, unnecessarily, surrender such a large revenue, which is a matter of vital importance to the tax-payers of this country? The advocates of the measure do not seem to be blind to its injurious financial tendency. They admit that it will affect the revenue, but they urge that the loss should be made good by reduction of expenditure. They ought to know that this is more easily said than done. The Government of India since the time of Lord Mayo has been promising retrenchment, but has it succeeded to any appreciable extent? We say—no! It might have reduced small items of expenditure here and there, but then it has also created new offices or raised salaries, that is to say in other ways augmented expenditure, and the nett result is almost *nil*. Sir John Strachey repeatedly declared that there could be no sensible reduction of civil expenditure, though we did not agree with him, but practical men ought to know that the Government of India dares not touch vested interests, which are too powerful, and unless they could be brought under the shears, there could be no appreciable reduction of civil expenditure. As for the military expenditure there is certainly large room for reduction, but here too there is much practical difficulty. Strong prejudices and powerful interests are arrayed against military retrenchments, but if a substantial saving could be obtained in this branch of public expenditure, it ought to go to the relief of the Indian tax-payers and not to the benefit of the people of China.

THE NAGA HILLS.

IT was stated in the recently published Assam Administration Report for 1879-80 that the future policy to be pursued in regard to the Naga Hills was still under the consideration of the Government of India; and the decision of the Supreme Government has not yet been pronounced. In the meantime, Mr. C. A. Elliot, the new Chief Commissioner of Assam, has made a tour in the Naga Hills. He discusses, in an official memorandum, various important matters which have come under his notice during his recent tour. The first question he takes up is the appointment of elected head-men, who might become the nucleus of some sort of village organization, and gradually grow to be possessor of power and authority over the young men of the village. The idea originated with Sir Steuart Bayley, the late able Chief Com-

missioner of Assam. Mr. Elliot writes :—"Such a change, from the democratic and independent habits which the people now practise into one of subordination to a council of elders under a village headman, must necessarily be slow; but *if it can be effected*, it will be a great help to good government. Major Michell has appointed such headmen in the Angami villages, and they are to receive 20 per cent. of the collections, but have not yet received anything. The commission should be paid them out of each instalment of revenue paid in, and not retained till both instalments have been received. Its payment should be dependent on their good conduct, and on their giving assistance in collection; but they should not be looked on as contractors, or as liable to make good any default in the revenue." The italics in the passage quoted are ours. It is needless to say that everything turns upon the words we have underlined. For our part, we doubt very much whether the Nagas with their democratic and independent habits, would be willing to place themselves under a village headman, more particularly as that headman is to be charged with the collection of revenue. Sir Steuart Bayley, in the report mentioned above, expressed his opinion that the collection of the revenue agreed upon would be the turning point and that if that was peaceably acquiesced in, the principal cause for anxiety would be removed. It remains to be seen whether the headmen who have been already appointed in the Angami villages will succeed in realizing the revenue agreed upon. The change introduced, we do not hesitate to affirm, will be unpalatable to the Nagas. They will not be easily persuaded to accept a position of subordination to a council of elders under a village headman. These headmen Mr. Elliot, acting upon his North-West experience, would call "lambardars."

The next question which Mr. Elliot discusses in the memorandum under notice is the exaction of forced labour. Sir Steuart Bayley directed that fifteen days' labour at a low rate of pay should be contributed to the State by each house. Mr. Elliot says that the condition of contributing labour in a systematic way has not been enforced, and that demands for labour when it has been necessary to make them have been unsystematic and spasmodic, the villages near Kohimee having been forced to contribute in a disproportionate degree, and the distant villages have altogether escaped. He proceeds :—

> The result has been, I am told, extreme dissatisfaction and constant complaint; the inhabitants of Kohima have threatened to leave it if such heavy demands continue to be made upon them, and it was reported that a large number of inhabitants had actually left Samaguting to avoid these exactions. This is a state of things which urgently requires the attention of the District Officer, so that some system and order may be introduced into the demands for labour. During the past period the requirements of the transport have been so large and so imperative that it has probably been impossible to confine the contribution to fifteen days' labour from each adult male. But whatever labour was demanded might have been divided more evenly, and over a large number of villages. This should now be done. A register should be prepared, showing the number of adult males in each village, whether near or far: Whenever labour is required, this register should be consulted, and the lambardar should be ordered to send in so many men for so many days' work to such a place. When the next demand is made, the villages which supplied the first indent should be excused, and application should be made to the next in order; and in this way the whole of the villages on the register should be laid under contribution before a second demand is made on the first villages. When the station of Kohima has been built and the most urgent demands for labour have been satisfied, we should ultimately fall back on the requirement of only fifteen days' labour from each adult male, and then the rate of payment, which is now rightly put at 4 annas a day, may be reduced to 2 annas. As far as possible contributed labour should be employed only in proximity to the labourers' villages. The Rengma and Lhota Nagas should at any rate be worked in their own country, and not required to go into the Angami country. Such labour also should only be required (except under extreme pressure) when the Nagas are not engaged in agriculture. Among the Lhotas part of March appears to be occupied in sowing and from May to November in watching and reaping the crops. The months from December to February and April are those in which labour may safely be demanded. I shall be glad to hear what the corresponding periods are among the Angami Nagas.

For our part, we would do away altogether with the system of exacting forced labour. Do what the Government may, such a system can not be worked with anything like fairness. It is sure to be abused so long as it exists. If remunerative rates should be offered, the supply of labour, we believe, will exceed the demand. Mr. Elliot would change the Nagas from a warlike and marauding to a peaceful race. In order to attain this object, he would put a stop to the habit of carrying arms and discourage everything which has a martial tendency, or leads the people to believe that they can successfully resist the British arms. The people of the Naga Hills have been already disarmed; and in the Angami country no one is allowed to carry even a spear. The general disarmament of the country, as might be expected, has done much harm. "Already," writes Mr. Elliot, "the wild animals are beginning to multiply and grow bolder, and it is impossible in a country of this kind to deprive the people of the means of defence against tigers, leopards and bears." But he thinks that the present stringent rules against bearing arms cannot be relaxed, so long as the Naga villages have not been deprived of their defensible character. The free, manly and courageous bearing of the Nagas will rapidly sap away under the enervating effects of British rule as that of the Mahrattas, Sikhs and other warlike races has already done; but even that would not satisfy Mr. Elliot. He regrets that "nothing has yet been done to remove another source of confidence and encouragement to resist Government, *viz.*, the extraordinary strength of the villages." The Naga villages are placed on inaccessible sites, and these sites are strengthened with remarkable skill. The new Chief Commissioner directs that this state of things should not be allowed to continue, and that "the villages should be made as open and accessible to attack as the natural difficulties of their sites permit." Mr. Elliott admits that these orders will be probably unpalatable to the Nagas; yet he insists upon the levelling of the village defences. The work, he directs, should be done by the villagers themselves within the time which may be given to them by the Political officer for the purpose, and that if they fail to do so, the levelling of the defences is to be carried out by the police. And he further directs that "no new village should be allowed whatever the site it is built on, to put up any stone walls of any kind." We should very much like to know whether these stringent measures have received the sanction of the Government of India.

There is one recommendation in Mr. Elliot's memorandum, which has our hearty support. He attaches the greatest possible importance to constant and free personal intercourse between District officers and their assistants on the one hand and the people of the country on the other. Mr. Elliot rightly holds that this maxim is of general applicability and not peculiar to the Naga Hills. He observes :

> But, if this maxim is applicable every where, it is especially sound when the people to be governed are new to our rule, savage in disposition, unable to understand our motives, and restrained by our presence from prosecuting the blood-feuds which have been the principal excitement of their lives. The brightest chapters of the history of our rule in India are those which record the civilizing influences exercised over Bhils, Santhals, and other tribes as wild and as difficult to manage as the Nagas, by officers who have distinguished themselves by their justice, their sympathy, and their kindly interest in the people under them. Such sympathies and interests can best only be cultivated on tour, and I should wish that the Political Officer may be able to say at the close of each year that he or one of his Assistants has visited every village in his jurisdiction, entered into communication with the villagers, and inquired into their revenue assessment, their supply of contributed labour, their cultivation and forest clearance, their troubles from wild animals or diseases, and any other subject of local interest or importance which may come up.

The accuracy of these observations cannot be questioned. The absence of any sympathy between the rulers and the ruled has from long time been a matter of deep and sincere regret to every well-wisher of the country. The system of official tours was introduced with the view of giving executive officers an opportunity of cultivating free personal intercourse with the people and thereby becoming acquainted with their thoughts, feelings, wishes, wants and grievances; but the annual tours have now come to be regarded as pleasant shooting excursions.

THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE AMENDMENT BILL.

III.

MR. WHITLEY STOKES' new Criminal Procedure Bill is not merely a consolidation measure. Though its primary object is to recast the Code of 1872, combining with it the substance of the High Courts' Act and the Presidency Magistrate's Act and thus to give India a single Code of Criminal Procedure, the Law Member has availed himself of the opportunity to make no less than one hundred and twelve amendments of the substance of the law. Most of these amendments, however, are of a very simple character and aim at improving the wording of the present Code and incorporating in it the numerous reported decisions of the four High Courts and the Chief Court of the Punjab. The Bill is divided into nine parts—the first containing the usual prelimary matter; the second dealing with the condition and powers of the Criminal Courts and Offences; the third containing some general provisions; the fourth treating of the prevention of offences; the fifth, of information to the police and of their powers to investigate; the sixth, of proceedings in prosecutions; the seventh, of appeal, reference and revision; the eighth, of special proceedings; the ninth, of supplementary provisions.

Part I. which contains the usual preliminary matter amends the wording of some of the definitions in Act X of 1872 and adds a few new definitions. The only important thing which demands notice in this Part is that the definition of "investigation" has been extended so as to comprise the proceedings of persons authorized by a Magistrate under section 160 or 203 to make local investigations. Section 160 gives a Magistrate, on receipt of a report from a police officer, power to hold an investigation or preliminary enquiry into the case or to depute any Magistrate Subordinate to him to do the same. This provision is not open to any objection. Section 203 runs as follows :—"If any Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class, sees reason to distrust the truth of a complaint of which he is authorized to take cognizance, he may, when the complainant has been examined, postpone the issue of process for compelling the attendance of the person complained against, and may direct a previous local investigation to be made by means of any officer immediately subordinate to such Magistrate or of a Police-officer, *or by such other person as he thinks fit*, for the purpose of ascertaining the truth or falsehood of the complaint. If such investigation is made by means *of some person other than an officer exercising any of the powers of a Magistrate or a Police-officer*, such person shall exercise all the powers conferred by this Code on an officer in charge of a Police-station, except that he shall not have power to arrest without warrant." Now, we are of opinion that this section ought not to be passed into law as it stands. It will be seen that under section 160 the investigation or preliminary enquiry shall be always conducted by a Magistrate; but under section 203 a local investigation may be made by *any person* whom the Magistrate issuing the order may think fit to appoint for the purpose. We do not see any reason why the same agency should not be employed in conducting local investigations under sections 160 and 203. No preliminary enquiry ought to be made except by a Magistrate or a responsible Police-officer. If section 203 should become law as it stands, it will empower Magistrates to appoint their amla or even persons not in Government service to hold local investigations. Such a power should not be conferred on Magistrates, as it is sure to be abused in the Mofussil, where there is no sufficient check on the proceedings of the authorities. Almost every executive or judicial officer in the country has his favourite amla, whose interest he seeks to promote by every means in his power, without much caring whether it is legitimate or illegitimate. The deputation of a pet amla or *omedwar* to conduct a local investigation would be productive of numerous evils. If Mr. Whitley Stokes had had any knowledge of the actual state of things existing in the Mofussil, where executive officers can do almost with impunity whatever they like, he would surely have hesitated to give Magistrates power to appoint *any person* they think fit for the purpose of ascertaining the truth or falsehood of a complaint. True, this power the Magistrates now exercise under section 146 of the present Code; but then the Bill under notice has extended the defini-

tion of "investigation" so as to comprise the proceedings of persons authorized by a Magistrate to make local investigations. Such investigations, as we have said, ought to be invariably conducted by none but a Magistrate or a responsible Police-officer, and section 203 of the Bill should be altered accordingly.

Part II of the Bill deals with the constitution and powers of the Criminal Courts and officers, and consists of two chapters. The changes of the law made in this part are, in most instances, little more than verbal. Section 16 empowers the local Government to frame rules consistent with the Code for the guidance of Magistrate's Benches in respect of (*a*) classes of cases to be tried; (*b*) of the times and places of sitting; (*c*) of the constitution of the Bench for conducting trials; and (*d*) of the mode of settling differences of opinions which may arise between the Magistrates in session. Section 17 declares that all Assistant Sessions Judges shall be subordinate to the Sessions Judge in whose Court they exercise jurisdiction. This provision is intended to preclude a doubt which has been raised on the subject. We wonder that any doubt on this point should have been raised, when the law distinctly says that any sentence of imprisonment for a term exceeding three years passed by an Assistant Sessions Judge shall be subject to confirmation by the Sessions Judge. Section 29 of the Bill forbids Magistrates of the first class to try offences under special or local laws which are punishable with imprisonment for more than seven years. Mr. Whitley Stokes is quite right in holding that such grave cases should be tried by a higher Court. Section 38 defines the Police-powers of Magistrates. It declares :—"All Magistrates of the first and second classes and all Magistrates of third class specially empowered in this behalf, shall have all the powers conferred by this Code on an officer in charge of a Police-station." In respect to the exercise of police-powers for the investigation of offences no invidious distinction should, we think be made between Magistrates of the first and second classes and those of the third class. All Magistrates of third class can be safely entrusted with the powers which are exercised by Sub-Inspectors and even Head Constables.

Part III. of the Bill treats of what is called "General Provisions." These provisions relate to the following matters:—Aid and information to the Magistrates, the police and persons making arrests; arrests, escape and retaking; processes to compel appearance and production of documents, and processes for the discovery of persons wrongly confined. This Part contains some changes of the law which demand notice. To the offences which the public are bound to assist the Magistrate and the Police in preventing, section 42 adds attempts to injure public railways and canals. The wisdom of this addition is open to question. The provision will be liable to abuse, unless its working should be very carefully looked after. The Bill, however, goes much farther than this, and lays down that the public are bound to assist the Magistrates and the Police "in the extinguishment of fire dangerous to human life or to valuable property." This is an entirely new provision. Our contemporary of the *Englishman* has taken such a sensible view of this new provision that we cannot resist the temptation of reproducing his remarks on the point. He says:

Mr. Stokes has evidently strong *feelings* on the subject of fire, and is bent on compelling every one to help the fire-brigade. No doubt every one who is able ought to help in puting out a fire. But what, in the name of everything that is wonderful, has this to do with a Criminal Procedure Code? In section 42, we find the following tit-bit of legislation:—"Every person is bound to assist a Magistrate or Police officer demanding his aid, whether within or without the Presidency towns—(d) in the extinguishment of fire dangerous to human life or to valueable property." Surely, this is a piece of substantive law. There may be place in a Procedure Code for provisions to compel the public to aid its servants in suppressing crime or arresting criminals. But hitherto the duty of aiding the fire brigade has not received a legal sanction, and it is hard to see what relation it bears to criminal procedure. Probably the Code is intended to become an exposition of the whole duty of man. Suggestions for its completion in this respect ought to be invited from the public at large; and it might, when perfected, be read in churches instead of the Gospel and the Ten Commandments. When the Code becomes law, it is to be hoped that the legal member will steer clear of fires. It would be a painful, although perhaps an amusing, spectacle to see a Member of Council working a prominent part in directing the hose under pain of six months' rigerous imprisonment.

We fully concur. Changes of substantive law ought not to be effected by a side wind. Like the *Englishman*, we fail to see what has the extinguishment of fire to do with criminal procedure. We trust Mr. Whitley Stokes will have the good sense to withdraw clause (d) of Section 42 of the Bill. Every one who has a voice to raise should protest against the passing of this clause into law.

THE CIVIL COURT ESTABLISHMENTS.

MORE than two years ago the Government of Bengal appointed a Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ainslie, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Prinsep, Mr. J. O'Kinealy, Mr. D. N. Barbour, and Mr. J. Crawfurd, for a general revision of the ministerial establishments attached to the Civil Courts. The object was not so much an augmentation of the salaries of these establishments as to fix their pay on an uniform scale, to give them increment on a definite principle, and to classify them according to their duties. In 1867 Sir Cecil Beadon revised the Civil Court Establishments, and the Committee appointed by him divided districts into first and second classes. The present Committee have not, however, proceeded on that plan. They have recommended for each department of each court an establishment proportionate to the business transacted in it. They have made no attempt to throw districts into classes on a consideration of the whole amount of work in all departments, for that in one does not necessarily vary directly in proportion to that in another. The following is a general abstract of present establishment and of that proposed for the future by the Committee in all departments, with the scale of salaries recommended, except the nazir's, which is separately dealt with :—

Designation.	Numbers of Officers.		Scale of salary.		Amount.	
	Present.	Proposed.	Present.	Proposed.	Present.	Proposed.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sheristadars ...	20	20	120 to 200	120 to 200	2,400 to 4,000	2,400 to 4,000
...	9	9	80 to 140	80 to 140	720 to 1,260	720 to 1,260
Second officers	19	29	50 to 70	30 to 50	950 to 1330	870 to 1,450
...	7		40 to 60		280 to 420	
Moharirs	254	217	20 to 40	20 to 40	5,080 to 10,160	4,340 to 8,680
Translators ...	29	28	Varies	80 to 100	2,744 to 2,744	2,240 to 2,800
Record-keepers	20	22	30 to 50	50 to 70	600 to 1,000	1,100 to 1,540
		7		40 to 60		280 to 420
Head clerks	29	5	Varies	70 to 100	2,170 to 2,900	370 to 520
		24		60 to 80		1,440 to 1,920
Second clerks...	23	29	ditto.	30 to 50	966 to 986	870 to 1,450
Other do.	10	4	ditto.	20 to 30	201 to 201	80 to 120
Accountants	26	13	30 to 50	50 to 70	780 to 1,280	650 to 910
		16		40 to 60		640 to 960
Assistant accountants	1	35	30 to ...	20 to 40	.....	700 to 1,400
	2	16	30 to 50	30 to 50	30 to 50	480 to 800
Comparing clerks ...		13	20	20 to 40	40 to 40	260 to 520
Copying clerks ...		50	..	20 to 30	... ...	1,000 to 1,500
Total ...			...	...	16,961 to 25,671	18,440 to 30,250

The Committee have not recommended any increase to the pay of the Judges' sheristadars for want of funds, but they remark, "that since the present scale was fixed, the work devolving upon these officers has greatly increased in amount and in importance. District Judges cannot give their personal attention to all the varied details of the business coming before them, and much responsibility in consequence falls upon their sheristadars, and the Committee desire to commend the case of these officers to the favourable consideration of the Government, with a view to their pay and position being improved as soon as financial exigencies permit." We do not quite agree with the Committee that the Government has not means to give them increase of pay. The proceeds of judicial stamps ought to be applied to the maintenance of judicial establishments, and that fund annually leaves a large surplus. With regard to Record-keepers the Committee say:

The Committee desires earnestly to press upon the Government the necessity for strengthening the establishment attached to the record department in all courts. That at present allowed is wholly inadequate to the proper performance of the duties devolving upon it. No less than nine districts are without a record-keeper. The appointments were abolished some five-and twenty years ago to provide means for the appointment of translators. The result has been unfortunate. In some districts the work has fallen hopelessly into arrears. In Hooghly large sums have been spent on temporary establishment to bring the department into order, and, ultimately, the Judge was compelled to employ the peshkar as record-keeper, so as to have some responsible officer in charge of the record office. In Rungpore, till recently, a duffry on Rs. 5 per mensem was virtually in charge of the records. In nearly all districts use is made of the services of licensed copyists, apprentices, and the like to keep work going. Stamp frauds are frequent it is impossible to prevent them when the record-room is in this way open to unpaid and irresponsible persons.

As already stated, the Committee propose to transfer the pay of the peshkars to the record-keepers. Three districts being without officers of the former class, and nine without those of the latter, it is necessary to make nine new appointments on the scale to be allowed in future to peshkars on the new scale, and three on that to be allowed to record-keepers, so as to provide each district with an officer of each class.

We entirely agree with the Committee. Great mischief is done in the record office, and it ought to be placed under proper supervision. As regards translators the Committee remark: "The pay of the office varies much in different districts, this being due to the fact that, when the appointments were sanctioned, it was conditionally on the cost being met from savings to be effected in other departments of Judges' offices. The Committee propose to allow in future a uniform salary of Rs. 80, rising to Rs. 100 per mensem. Taking Rs. 90 as the average salary, a slight reduction of expense will thus be effected." The translator's work is both laborious and important. Much depends upon accurate and faithful translation, and it is therefore of the highest importance to secure a body of trustworthy men for this work. The present pay is too low and ought to be increased. Formerly, translators and sheristadars used to be promoted to the Subordinate Judicial and Executive Services, but this practice has fallen into disuse. It is, therefore, the more necessary to pay them well. The other recommendations of the Committee refer to the gradation of accountants, clerks and mohurrirs. The suggestions of the Committee, so far as the strength of the ministerial establishments and the regulation of their pay are concerned, with the exception of the proposals to employ 50 paid copyists in Judges' Courts and 63 paid copyists in Munsif's Courts, have been accepted by both the Lieut.-Governor and the Government of India. Instead of copyists on the permanent establishment, section-writers will be employed in all the courts according to the system prescribed in the circular of the High Court, No. 22, dated the 2nd June 1880.

The recommendations of the Committee are based on an intelligible principle. The pay is fixed according to the nature of the work done and the responsibilities attached to the office. Promotion will be regulated according to merit, and not according to the individual caprice of superior officers. The establishment has been made sufficiently strong, and responsible officers have been provided for work, which was hitherto performed in happy-go-lucky style. Although there has been no general increase of salaries, a small increment is provided in almost all cases. We hope, however, early opportunity will be taken for a general revision of the salaries of the ministerial establishments of our Courts.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS.

MR. WILLIAM WEDDERBURN, of the Bombay Civil Service, has indicated the opening of Agricultural banks as a means of rescuing the Deccan ryot from the hand of the baniya or professional money-lender. This is not the first

time that the question of establishing agricultural banks has been raised. It may be in the recollection of the reader that Sir John Strachey, while Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, proposed that such banks should be opened in different parts of the country with *the view of relieving the cultivators from the oppressive rates of interest they have to pay the baniya* for his advances. This question is of such vital importance to the interests of the agricultural classes, that it may be desirable to discuss it at some length.

The indebtedness of the peasantry in many parts of India has assumed a serious aspect, and demands the early and attentive consideration of the Government. The ryot, as a rule, passes his days in a state of chronic indebtedness. As he has no resources beyond the current harvest, he cannot do without borrowing. He must have advances to cultivate his land and support his family for a part of the year. At present the only person that would accommodate him is the village sowcar or banker, who has been often described as a veritable Shylock. The lowest rate of interest the baniya charges for his advances is half anna per rupee per mensem or 37½ per cent. per annum. We have advisedly said that this is the *lowest* rate, which, of course, obtains in ordinary times. When revenue or rent instalments fall due, there is an extraordinary demand for the money-lender's help; and he avails himself of such an opportunity to double his usual rates. That this is no exaggeration will be admitted by people who are acquainted with the actual state of things existing in the Mofussil. It is the fashion with a certain class of Anglo-Indian officials and journalists to say that the ryot's chronic indebtedness is the result of his own improvidence. To those who entertain this opinion we would commend the following passage from the pen of Mr. C. H. Crosthwaite, C. S. one of the ablest revenue officers of the North-Western Provinces, now employed in the Central Provinces. Mr. Crosthwaite writes: "We are constantly told of the improvidence of the people. But in what do they show their improvidence? Can extravagance be alleged against the house-keeper, who out of a monthly wages of ten shillings, contrives, in six months to put by thirty? Are the Native soldiers improvident? Yet they are the sons and brothers of the men who till the soil. There is no more thrifty race in the world than the people of Hindustan. Their rural economy would put any of us to shame. There is not a straw let go to waste; not a weed, that is not poison, which has not its use. Yet we are told that they are improvident! Doubtless there are Thakoors and others of once powerful clans, who do spend money. There are the robber clans, such as Goojars. But even against these it is a mistake to bring a sweeping charge of extravagance. The ordinary peasant is the most thrifty and frugal of mortals. He is no glutton; he does not drink; his sole luxury an extra bullock or two. Yet he is in debt; he is the slave of the usurer." This testimoney to the frugal and thrifty habits of the Indian peasant coming, as it does, from an authority like Mr. C. H. Crosthwaite, should be accepted as conclusive. Although the ryot is a marvel of thrift, frugality and industry, yet he is hardly ever out of debt for six months together, and except in specially favourable occasions, he is dependent on the money-lender for his food for from two to six months in the year.

What the Government has hitherto done in order to remedy the indebtedness of the Indian peasantry has not gone to the root of the evil. To rob Peter to pay Paul may be a very simple and convenient process; but it is neither just nor statesmanlike. Measures like the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act are nothing better than measures of confiscation. The Government may, by one stroke of the pen, cancel old debts and reduce the decrees of Civil Courts to mere waste paper; but such proceedings cannot place the ryot above the necessity of borrowing. In order to rescue the ryot from the hand of the usurious village money-lender, the Government must either revert to the old system of collecting the revenue in kind or open agricultural banks for accommodating the peasantry with advances at moderate rates of interest. There can be no doubt that the collection of the revenue demand in kind would be the greatest measure of all for the relief of the agriculturists of Upper India and of the Deccan; but the very mention of the thing is enough to make an Englishman's hairs stand on end. We readily admit that there are some very serious objections against a return to the old system of collecting the revenue demand in kind. We pointed out these in our articles on Mr. Caird's invaluable report on the condition of India. But so far as we are in a position to judge, there is no reason why agricultural banks should not be opened for making advances to the cultivator at moderate rates of interest. Is it not worth an effort, we ask, for the Government to redeem the cultivators of Behar, Oudh and the Deccan from their abject poverty; and to rescue the agricultural classes of the country generally, from the oppressive rates of interest they have to pay the baniah for his advances? Why should not experiments be made to see what could be done in this direction? It is well known that the present prosperous condition of the Prussian peasantry is, to a great extent, due to the system under which he can obtain advances of small sums from the State agricultural banks at moderate rates of interest. The experiment should, of course, be first tried on a limited scale, and might, if successful, be extended every-where.

The question arises whether agricultural banks should be opened by the State or by private enterprise. Mr. William Wedderburn is apparently in favour of employing private enterprise for this great work. He says that capital could be easily raised at 4 per cent. under Government guarantee for the use of which the Deccan ryot would gladly pay 4 per cent; and that with a central office at Bombay and respectable agencies in the mofussil, the bank could work satisfactorily, and, of course, independently of existing arrangements. Private enterprise ought, doubtless, to be encouraged in every possible way; but then, as Lord Northbrook said in his memorable speech on the Tariff Bill, the Government in India is obliged to do many things, which in Europe would be done by private enterprise. The establishment of agricultural banks is a work which cannot be undertaken by private capitalists in this country. Mr. Wedderburn admits that capital for such banks would have to be raised under a Government guarantee of 4 per cent. If so, he virtually concedes the position taken up by us. To speak of a work being carried on by private enterprise when the capital required for it cannot be raised without a Government guarantee, is absurd. If the State is to guarantee the payment of interest, there is no reason why it should not undertake the business itself. Mr. Wedderburn points out that his proposed bank must have power to recover advances from the ryots' crop. Now, such a power cannot be given to a private company for the simple reason that if it is given, it is sure to be abused.

We are of opinion that if agricultural banks are to be established in this country at all, they must be established by the State. The Government already makes what are known as *tuccavi* advances under the Land Improvement Act. What is wanted in organizing a great system of agricultural banks is merely an extension of the scope of these advances. Every application for *tuccavi* advances is scrutinised with the greatest possible care. Every application for loan from agricultural banks would have to be dealt with in a similar way. The enquiring officer should take two points into consideration in dealing with applications for loans. In the first place he must satisfy himself that the loan is wanted for a reasonable purpose, and in the second, that the borrower has the means of repaying it. In a word the Government should be as careful in giving loans from agricultural banks as it is in the matter of *tuccavi* advances. The Indian ryot will gladly pay 12 or even 15 per cent. for State loans. He has now, as we have said, to pay 37½ per cent. at the least. As the Government can raise money at 4 per cent. a sufficient margin will be left for meeting working expenses and for covering any risks that might arise from bad debts. The working of agricultural banks will, of course, cost money; but it will not be such an expensive affair as the opponents of the scheme would have us believe. The argument which has been so often advanced that to make advances from agricultural banks would be tantamount to "subsidizing the cultivator at the expense of the State," cannot bear examination. When the ryot borrows money from the State, he will do so with the knowledge that it would have to be repaid. The case of the Bengal famine loans in 1873-74 fully supports our position. At a time of difficulty the Government generously made advances of money and grain to the poorer classes of people. When they were called upon to repay the loans they merely asked for a little time to meet the demand. They looked upon their debts to Government as sacred obligations, and did their best to discharge them. We believe the famine loans given in Bengal in 1873-74 produced an excellent effect upon the people. They feel profoundly thankful to their rulers for placing them above the necessity of having recourse to the usurious money-lender, who, at that time, would have charged exorbitant rates if he had given them any accommodation at all. Now, if proper care were taken to scrutinise every application for a loan, and if the summary procedure prescribed by Act VII. of 1867 (B. C.) for the recovery of Gurga demands be extended to advances made from State agricultural banks, the working of the scheme would cause no loss to the general tax-payer. The experiment ought, to our thinking, to be made in the Deccan districts to which Mr. Hope's Relief Act applies. But one condition is necessary to the success of the scheme. The ryot, as Mr. Wedderburn suggests, should be freed of his old paper debts and thus enabled to make a fresh start in life.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE ARE requested to announce that the thirty-ninth Hare Anniversary will take place at the Senate House of the Calcutta University on the 1st proximo at 5 P. M., when Rev. Dr. Banerjea will deliver a discourse "on the state of education in Bengal." Maharaja Narendra Krishna Bahadur will preside on the occasion. We hope the friends and admirers of David Hare will muster strong.

LAST SATURDAY the preaching case came on for trial before a Bench of Magistrates, comprising Mr. Marsden, Chief Magistrate, Mr. Ameer Ali, Northern Division Magistrate, Mr. Caithness and Babu Goneshchunder Chunder, Honorary Magistrates. The whole day was occupied with the examination of Mr. Harrison, the Commissioner of Police. The case stands adjourned till the 10th proximo.

THE INDIAN DAILY NEWS in a recent issue published a statement to the effect that the Secretary of State has declined to sanction any extension of "Sir Ashley Eden's term of office as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal"; and that "even the period of six months, during which he was employed on the Simla Army Commission, will not be allowed to count as a deduction from his five years' tenure." It added that Sir Ashley Eden "based his claim for extension of tenure of the Lieutenant-Governorship" on the ground that he has not yet completed the term of 35 years, for which all members of the Civil Service are entitled to serve. We are glad to observe that both the *Englishman* and the *Pioneer* contradict these statements. As we stated before Sir Ashley Eden has not referred any such question; consequently the Secretary of State has not decided it.

WE ARE glad to observe that the Government of Bengal continues to give its attention to the drainage question. In a Resolution published in the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette* for the 18th instant, after referring to the previous orders of Government, the Lieutenant-Governor remarks, "very little appears to have been done in the district of Hooghly, and nothing in Burdwan to give effect to the orders of Government." In most of the districts of the Rajshshye and Cooch Behar Division no improvements in the direction

indicated have been undertaken for want of funds. The same remarks apply to the districts of Nuddea and Moorshedabad, in the Presidency Division. The Resolution thus concludes: "The matter is one to which the Lieutenant-Governor attaches great importance, and he hopes to see more attention paid to it in future. Government will always be prepared to give grants-in-aid of good and well-considered schemes for improving the drainage of populous tracts." We hope better results will be shewn next year.

We are exceedingly sorry to record the death of His Excellency the Right Hon'ble W. P. Adam, Governor of Madras. He was a man of light and leading, and his sudden death inflicts a heavy loss upon Madras. The following particulars of his life are furnished by a contemporary. The eldest son of the late Admiral Sir C. Adam, K.C.B., he was born in 1823, and was therefore fifty-eight years of age when he died. Educated at Rugby and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1847, young Adam had already begun to show the solid stuff of which he was made. He was called to the Bar at the Inner-Temple in 1850, and six years later married the daughter of Sir W. Wylie, K.C.B. Always a clear-headed, hard-working man with a keen, honest interest in public matters, he stood for Clackmannan and Kinross in 1859, and was returned as the representative of this remote and humble constituency. He was not known in the House as a brilliant or powerful debater, but he distinguished himself by hard steady work, and in consequence attracted much attention of the leaders of his party. He became a Lord of the Treasury in 1865-66, and was made Chief Commissioner of Works in 1873. But he will be best remembered by the Liberals for the eminent services he rendered as a "whip" of that party. In that capacity he exercised enormous influence. In fact the great and unexpected success which Mr. Gladstone achieved at the last elections was attributed chiefly to his consummate tact and heroic exertions. A man of culture, wide and generous sympathies, and excellent public training we hailed his appointment as Governor of Madras, and were led to expect much from his direct association with India. He began well in Madras. He evinced much interest in native advancement, and one of his last acts was the appointment of a native to a post reserved for civilians. But it has pleased Heaven to snatch him away before he had time to settle down in his high office. May his ashes rest in peace!

Babu Satyendranath Tagore is the first Indian Civilian, and we hailed his appointment as a matter of national congratulation. He brought a family prestige, which few of his European *confreres* could lay claim to. He was a grandson of the illustrious Dwarkanath Tagore, the foremost Indian of his day, and personal friend of Governors and Governors-General, aye of Her Gracious Majesty the Queen. It was generally believed that as he possessed exceptional advantages, in his case at least no invidious distinction of color and creed would be made. But we have been sadly disappointed. He has been more than once passed over in promotion, and now he has been subjected to a cruel wrong. A correspondent thus puts the last case:

Babu Satyendronath Tagore, C.S., was ordered last November to go as judge to Shikarpore. He extremely disliked going to Sind on account of the climate and other reasons, and as he also thought it rather hard on him to be ordered off to a province where he had already served his time some years ago, and where only junior civilians are generally sent to fill up judgships.

Before leaving Bombay for Shikarpore he saw the Governor and also one of the Secretaries, and laid before them the objections he had in going to Sind. The latter gave him some hope of a speedy retransfer, and asked him to write down the names of the places he would prefer to be in, which he did. While at Shikarpore Mr. Tagore's family suffered much from continued illness, and were anxiously expecting the daily post in the hope of some relief. Shortly after his arrival there some vacancies occurred in the presidency, and his expectations were raised to the highest pitch; but one after another all these vacancies were filled up, but nothing came to him.

At last he was appointed to the Judgship of Surat. Our correspondent continues:

Shortly after this he left Sind to take charge at Surat, but on reaching that place, however (on the 3rd instant), he was informed that Mr. Macpherson had in the meantime been appointed judge there. He was thunderstruck. This was a disappointment which till then never occurred to him as possible. He had heard of others being transferred, and had himself been transferred within three or four months, but to be sent to a place as permanent judge and then to be turned out of it *on arrival at the station* was an event unparalleled in the whole course of 15 or 16 years of his official career. Still, hoping against all trustworthy testimony that it might only be a rumour, he telgraphed to Mr. Macpherson, and in reply was informed that that gentleman had indeed been appointed to displace him, and that he intended leaving for Surat in a few days. This left not a vestige of doubt. He was quite at a loss how to meet the evils or inconveniences consequent on this unforeseen and sudden removal. As a last resource he telegraphed to Government, expressing his earnest wish to be allowed to remain at Surat and showing his difficulties. This was the answer he got from one of the Secretaries:—"In reply to your telegram of this day's date the Governor desires me to express his regret at the inconvenience which will be caused you by your transfer to Karwar. But inasmuch as that arrangement has been ordered in the *public interest*, H.E. regrets he cannot reconsider the determination at which Government have arrived in the matter." Now what "public interest" could have supervened within this interval? That is what we, his friends, have been puzzling our heads about ever since. Turn the question as many ways as we can think of, do what we can, our knowledge of matters points but to one probable cause,—the old difficulty about the assistant judge. Certain English people cannot bear to see an English assistant under an Indian judge. At Surat the work is heavy and cannot be got through without an assistant judge: at Karwar only one judge is sufficient for the work.

So Babu Satyendranath Tagore has been deprived of Surat because he would be placed over a European Civilian as an Assistant Judge. It is the old story of the crime of color. We are really no less sorry than surprised to see such a step sanctioned by the present Governor of Bombay, who cannot be actuated by race feeling in the distribution of patronage. He must have in a weak moment yielded to bad advice, but the responsibility rests upon him. Here is a native gentleman, who had the honor among his countrymen of first winning his way into the Indian Civil Service, who brings the highest family prestige, who has served long enough in the judicial line with approbation and distinction, and yet he is victimized by a petty race feeling. May we venture to express a hope that Lord Ripon will be pleased to enquire into the matter? Need we add that this is a fit subject for enquiry in Parliament.

Adverting to the proceedings of the Municipal Commissioners in regard to preaching in public squares, Mr. James Robertson, in a letter to the *Englishman*, says:

"Dr. Rajendralala Mitra talked of "commotions caused by the gathering of 3,000 or 4,000 people." He could hardly have shown more completely how utterly he has misconceived the facts of the case. A few visits to Beadon Square while the preaching was going on would have been worth far more than these hypothetical thousands of hearers.

How far this charge of misconception is correct, and to what extent the accuser has been misled by his earnestness to override the law of the land, are best illustrated by the following cutting from the *Indian Daily News*:

"In connection with the proceedings of the Brahmo Somaj Anniversary, an open-air meeting was held at Beadon Square on Monday evening (Jan. 24). This closed the proceedings of the week of prayer and rejoicing. Square and neighbouring roads were crowded with spectators. Thousands had assembled, and the cry was still they come? The uproar was so great, that the proceedings were perfectly inaudible. Several Europeans were attracted to the spot, and some ladies, too, might have seen in conveyance. The sight of Beadon Square reminded us of the twenty thousand Moslems gathered together for prayer at the Jumma Masjid, Delhi, on the occasion of the *Eed* festival."

It is not at all unlikely that Mr. Robertson was present at the open-air preaching which reminded the reporter of a gathering of 20,000 men.

We can easily conceive that an ordinary preacher, even when elevated by the help of a brandy box such as a Reverend gentleman is said to have lately resorted to, does not draw well; but the case becomes differrent when Messrs. Moody and Spankey interload their preachings with Yankee hymns, or the cry of *Din* is raised, or preachings are eked out with processions, banners, flags, music, and national songs set to popular tunes. Those, who cannot perceive this, are not the men who can properly watch the interests of the public.

Mr. C. E. Buckland, Magistrate and Collector of Howrah, has laid the people of that district under deep obligation by obtaining from Government a recognition of their right to the appropriation of the local Road Cess Fund to the benefit of that district. The reader might recollect how valiantly he fought the battle of the Cess-payers at the meetings of the Hooghly Road Cess Committee, but failing there he moved the Government for justice to them, and the Government has passed the following orders in a letter to the Burdwan Commissioner on the subject:

It appears that some agitation, having for its object the separation of Howrah from Hooghly in road cess matters, has been going on for some time. Three successive magistrates of Howrah Messrs. Lyall, Forbes, and Badcock—have been opposed to the separation. Mr. Wace, however, appears to have favored it, and Mr. Buckland, the present Magistrate, has strongly taken it up. The matter was discussed at a full meeting of the Hooghly District Committee on 3rd January last, and the motion in favor of the separation was lost only by the casting vote of the Chairman, the meeting pledging itself to spend as much in Howrah and Moheshrekha as in Hooghly and Serampore. The Chairman, Mr. Cornish, in opposing Mr. Buckland's motion, remarked that the Branch Committee had shown itself "inefficient and negligent" in 1878-79, and only spent one-eighth of its village road grant in 1879-80. Mr. Buckland protests against the insinuation that the Howrah Committee, presided over by him, would show itself inefficient and negligent, and he urges the necessity of the separation being made, as, owing to the frequent changes of officers, he believes that there is no guarantee that the pledge of the District Committee will be carried out.

That Howrah will be fairly treated in the allotment of funds, even if it is not made independent of Hooghly, can be easily secured. The circumstances of Howrah are different from those of an ordinary sub-division, and there is no reason why an order should not be passed that the full amount raised in Howrah and Moheshrekha shall be spent there. This would remove Mr. Buckland's objection to the instability of the pledge given by the District Committee. The real difficulty in the way of separation is the question of establishment. Even this would be higher than the proportion spent in Bankura, Beerbhoom, Manbhoom, Poore and Balasore. Half of this being allowed for collection and office establishment, there would be left only Rs. 520 a month for engineering establishment in Howrah, whereas the District Engineer alone at present draws Rs. 600 a month. Mr. Buckland is willing to put up with the cheaper establishment, or to continue the joint establishment, paying whatever proportion Government may fix. The Lieutenant-Governor does not think that either of these courses would be satisfactory. The first would involve loss of strength, and the second would lead to the usual friction between two independent masters directing one servant.

The Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that, before separation is decided upon, the Branch Committee should observe the procedure laid down in Section 163 of the Cess Act, 1880. Under its provision the Brach Committee may insist on any statement, suggestion or estimate put forward by them, being submitted to you for your consideration and for that of the Lieut.-Governor. The Lieut.-Governor, however, considers that all the Road Cess money raised in the Howrah District should be spent there, the cost of establishment being apportioned by the District Committee between Hooghly and Howrah in proportion to their actual income. There can be no real difficulty in regard to through lines of communication. Howrah being fully represented in the District Committee, there should be no ground for dispute but if the Branch Committee find that they have anything to complain of, they can bring the matter to the notice of Government under Section 163 of the Act.

In conclusion, the Lieutenant-Governor desires me to point out that the remarks made at the meeting of the District Committee on the 3rd January last by Mr. Cornish, to which Mr. Buckland takes exception, were not relevent to the question at issue, and should not have been made.

The decision of Government is both reasonable and just. The reasons assigned for not separating Howrah entirely from the district of Hooghly for Road Cess purposes are perfectly fair, but the cess-payers will have no ground of complaint if the money contributed by them be spent upon their district. The Lieutenant-Governor says that the Branch Committee may insist on any statement, suggestion or estimate put forward by them being submitted to the Divisional Commissioner and the Government for consideration. Thus there will be a check upon the caprice of the Hooghly Committee. We observe that the Lieutenant Governor points out that "the remarks made at the meeting of the District Committee on the 3rd January last by Mr. Cornish, which Mr. Buckland takes exception to, were not relevant to the question at issue and should not have been made." We said the same thing when we noticed the proceedings of the meeting. Mr. Buckland's triumph is complete and we congratulate him upon it.

In Celebration of the Birth-Day of our beloved Queen-Empress honors have been conferred upon Indian officers and subjects. We take the following from the *Gazette of India* Extraordinary issued on the 24th instant:

In accordance with Her Majesty's Warrant for the institution of the Order of the Indian Empire, the undermentioned Gentlemen are declared to be, *ex officio* and for life, Companions and Members of the aforesaid Order:—

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble William Partrick Adam, Governor of Madras.

His Excellency General Sir Donald Martin Stewart, Bart., G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief in India.

The Hon'ble Major Evelyn Baring, R.A., C.S.I, Member of the Council of the Governor General.

The Hon'ble Major-General Thomas Fourness Wilson, C.B., Member of the Council of the Governor General.

No. 11 I.-E.

Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned Gentlemen, who by their services have merited the Royal favour, to be Companions of the Order of the Indian Empire:—

Sir Steuart Colvin Bayley, K.C.S.I., Resident at Hydrabad.

James Fergusson Esq., D.C.L., F.R.S., M.R.A.S., F.R.I.B.A.

Surgeon Major Charles Morehead, M.D., late of the Bombay Medical Establishment.

Pundit Mohesh Chunder Nyaratna, Officiating Principal, Sanskrit College, Calcutta.

Deputy Surgeon General Norman Chevers, M.D., formerly Principal, Medical College, Calcutta.

Captain William Hutt Curzon Wyllie, B.S.C., Military Secretary to the Governor of Madras.

Mirza Gholam Ahmed, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Peshawar.

Surgeon-Major Edward John Waring, late of the Madras Medical Establishment.

Major Trevor John Chichele Plowden, Deputy Commissioner, Kohat.

Surgeon-Major Oliver Barnett.

Sirdar Sultan Jan, Saddozai, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Kohat.

Surgeon-Major John Anderson, Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy.

Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengali, Sheriff for the Town of Bombay.

Surgeon Charles William Owen.

By Order of the Grand Master,
A. C. LYALL,
Secy. to the Order of the Indian Empire.

No. 990 G.-P.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer on His Highness the Raja of Jhind, G.C.S.I., the title of "Raja-i-Rajagan."

A. C. LYALL,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 991 G.-P.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Arbab Sarfaraz Khan, Mohmand, Peshwar, the title of "Nawab," as a personal distinction.

No. 992 G.-P.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon the undermentioned Native Gentlemen the title of "Khan Bahadur" as a personal distinction:—

Saiad Badsha Mian, of Kohat.

Mahomed Akber Khan, Orakzai, Officiating Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Punjab.

Mahomed Zaffer Khan, Khattak, of Kohat.

Mahomed Afzal Khan, of Gundapur, Dera Ismail Khan.

Raja Jehandad Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Peshawar.

Ghulam Mohiud din Khan, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, Punjab.

No. 993 G.-P.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon the undermentioned Native Gentlemen the title of "Rai Bahadur," as a personal distinction:—

Lala Thakurdas, Assistant Surgeon, Peshawar.

Babu Modhusudan Ghose, Commissarist Department.

No. 994 G.-P.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Shah Pasand Khan of Gulbela, Peshawar, the title of "Arbab," as a personal distinction.

The following appointments to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India are notified in the *London Gazette*:

To be G. C. S. I.—His Highness the Maharana of Odeypur.

To be K. C. S. I.—General Orfeur Cavenagh, C. U. Aitchison, Esq., His Highness the Thakoor Sahib of Bhownugger, J. D. Gordon, Esq., J. Forsyth, Esq., late Inspector General of the Indian Medical Department, and H. L. Griffin, Esq.

To be C. S. I.—Donald C. Macnabb, Esq., Ressaldar Mahommed Afzal Khan; Major General J. S. Trevor; H. A. Cockerell, Esq., Colonel S. Black; the Hon'ble C. Grant; and Colonel the Hon'ble W. C. Anderson.

To be K. C. B.—A. C. Lyall, Esq.

We felicitate the recipients upon the bestowal of these marks of Royal favour. No less than six medical gentlemen, we observe, have received the decoration of the Indian Empire. Only one Bengali has been deemed worthy of this honor, and he is the well known Principal of the Calcutta Sanskrit College, Pundit Mohesh Chunder Nayaratna. We congratulate him on the distinction conferred upon him. A self-made man and a distinguished Sanskrit scholar he justly enjoys the respect of his countrymen for his learning and devotion to the cause of education. The only other Bengal officer, who has been honored on this auspicious occasion, is Mr. Horace Cockerell, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal. He is an excellent specimen of the Haileybury school, kind-hearted and full of generous sympathies for the people of this country. While we congratulate him on this honor, we must say that if it is intended as a compensation for the injustice done to him by denying him the Chief Commissionership of Assam, to which he had established a fair claim, it is but a poor compensation. Mr. A. C. Lyall has well earned the honor conferred upon him. His work in the Foreign Office in connection with the Affghan business has been most trying. Mr. Grant, the Home Secretary, rendered good service in the Central Provinces, for which he has been rewarded.

BABU DURGACHURN LAW presided at the last annual distribution of prizes to the students of the Ahiritollah Aided School, Calcutta. In addressing the students he gave them some good and practical advice. He said:

It was a subject of great importance for the boys of our colleges and schools to think as to what they should do when they had completed their scholastic career. The various offices under Government, and even in private establishments, were already so overcrowed that it was a matter of extreme difficulty for our young men to obtain suitable appointments, or any appointments at all. What the speaker wished to impress on the minds of the boys in particular was to look to the humbler pursuits in life which were sadly neglected in the present times, in consequence of the "mass education," the advantages of education being, as it were, brought to the very doors of the people by our benevolent Government. As an instance, he mentioned that a certain Native of the Baniah caste lately started a shoe-making establishment, and that he was carrying on the business with great success. He did not make shoes with his own hands, but he had employed a number of workmen for the purpose. There was plenty of room in other directions, such as arboriculture, floriculture, &c., in the pursuit of which there would be no loss; but on the contrary apart from earning an honest and independent living, the time, and trouble bestowed on the undertaking would be amply rewarded.

The above advice our young men, who have left the schools and colleges, will do well to lay to heart. They ought to remember that the dignity of labour stands much higher than the traditional dignity of social rank.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—SURPASSINGLY EFFICACIOUS AS A RESTORATIVE MEDICINE AND FOOD.—Dr. Whitmore, Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, writes—"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. The practice which often prevails of mixing certain ingredients with Cod Liver Oil, to render it agreeable to the taste, is highly objectionable, for we have it on the authority of Dr. de Jongh himself, that anything which sophisticates it, takes largely from its therapeutic value. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

Darlington's Pain-Curer has been found to be a certain cure for Pains on the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds Tightness of the Chest, Bronchitis, Diptheria, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Colics, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Sciatica, Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Swellings, Old Sores, Ulcers, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples, Freckles, & Eruptions on the Skin. May be had retail or wholesale, direct from their Establishment, 49, Dhurrumtollah, Street, Calcutta.

☞ Beware of other worthless imitations.

COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday, 28th May, 1881.

There has hardly been any improvement in the condition of our commercial markets; want of animation has ruled almost all operations of which there have been only a limited number.

Import.—piece-goods. This market has presented us with no new aspects, transactions on a limited scale have continued to take place on the same principle of concessions as before in Grey, White, and coloured goods.

Yarns have decidedly been in less demand than in the previous week and a further decline in prices both for imports and country manufactured kinds has followed.

Exports.—This market has also experienced no earnestness for business from shippers and transactions in consequence have been confined within narrow limits.

Lin-Seeds.—For want of brisk demand combined with fair supplies prices have declined fully couple of annas per maund.

Wheat market continued quiet and prices have had a downward tendency.

Jute.—No change to report.

Rice.—About 32000 bags of 2 Mds. each of the following qualities have only found buyers at prices quoted below:

Ballam	...	...	1-14	@	2-2
Kheeari	...	...	1-8	„	1-12
Kazla	...	...	1-7	„	1-9
Raree	...	...	1-8	„	1-14
Mooghee	...	...	1-14	„	2-1

Prices for all sorts have somewhat advanced except for mooghy, the supplies of which has rather been larger than other descriptions.

MONETARY.

Money market has during the week undergone little or no change either in interest or discount; 5% continued to be the minimum rate at the Bank of Bengal for loans on deposit of Government Securities; in the open market loans at 3½ to 4% on the same securities were obtainable.

GOVT. SECURITIES.

Owing to the nonappearance of the advertizement for the new loan at the last issue of the *Calcutta Gazette*, tables were turned against those who have been trying to tear the market and prices at once took a turn and began to advance and at the close they attained the height of Rs. 103-12 for fours and Rs. 111 for four and halves.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

There has been a fair business done in I. G. S.N. Co's shares and some Jute industries, the prices for the former have advanced to Rs. 1340 for immediate delivery and Rs. 1380 for 3 months' time.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.	As.	P.
Gopal Biswas Rao, Esq., Dhar	13	4	0
Tennivelly Reading Club	10	0	0
Maharaj Kumar Rameswar Singh, Bhaugulpore	13	4	0
Baboo Nursinghchunder Mookerji, Nagpore	13	4	0
„ Koonjobehary Bose, Contai	6	0	0
„ Jogobundoo Patnaik, Pooree	3	5	0
„ Kadarprosunno Lahory, Ramnagar	6	10	0
„ Kadarnath Bagchee, Jelapahar	6	10	0
„ Chundersekhor Bose, Kharagpore	8	4	0
„ Hurishchunder Sen, Feni	5	0	0
„ Poornochunder Das, Umballa	6	8	0
„ Bepinbehary Mookerji, Rungpore	5	0	0
„ Prosunnocoomar Nag, Fenchuganj	6	4	0

ERRATUM.

For Gopalchunder Burmoh, Read, Baboo Manick Chunder Barruah, Gowhatty	13	4	0

Government Notifications.

Calcutta Gazette,—*May* 25, 1881.

GENERAL. Babu Deno Nath Ghose, temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Midnapore on leave, is transferred to Burdwan.

Mr. G. K. Lyon, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Gopalgunge, Sarun, acted as Magistrate and Collector of Bogra from the 28th ultimo to the 11th instant, inclusive.

Mr. H. G. Sharp, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector Rajshahye, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Bogra, during the absence, on leave of Mr. F. Wyer, or until further orders, with effect from the date on which he joined that appointment.

Moonshee Burmeshwar Pershad is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the Second Grade in Hazaribagh vice Baboo Sattya Tarun Mookerjee, appointed an Assessor in that district under the Bengal License-tax Act.

Mr. C. E. Buckland, Offg. Magistrate and Deputy collector, Howrah, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 71, chapter V of the civil leave code, with effect from the afternoon of the 11th proximo.

Mr. L. C. Abbott, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy collector of Bhagulpore, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Howrah, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. C. E. Buckland, or until further orders.

Moulvi Abdool Kurreem, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tipperah on leave, is transferred to Backergunge.

Babu Radha Madhub Bose, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy collector, Hazaribagh, is transferred to Furreedpore.

Babu Poornochunder Goopta, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bogra, is transferred to Dinagepore.

Babu Kali Podo Chuckerbutty acted as a Sub-Deputy collector of the Second Grade, for Land Registration work in Chittagong, from the 11th to the 17th March 1881.

Mr. D. W. M. Testro, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Bogra, is allowed furlough for one year, under Section 57, chapter V of the civil Leave Code.

The Hon'ble H. L. Dampier, Member of the Board of Revenue, is allowed furlough from the date on which he may avail himself of it to the 30th November 1881, under Section 51, chapter V of the civil Leave code.

Babu Ambicachurn Roy chowdry, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Madaripore division of the Furreedpore district, is vested with the powers of a collector under Act X of 1870, for the purpose of acquiring land required for public purposes in that district.

Babu Otoolchunder Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Purneah, on leave is transferred to the Dacca district.

Mr. F. R. S. Collier, C. S., reported his departure from India, on furlough, on the 11th April 1881.

Advertisements.

Notice.

Wanted a graduate, who took A Course, to teach my sons at Poinchee, District Hoghli. Pay Rs. 60 free board and lodging.

RAM LAL MOOKERJI.

WANTED a 3rd Teacher for the Cooch Behar Jenkins School. Salary Rs. 50 per month. None need apply who has not passed the B. A. Examination. Applications to reach this office before the 18th June 1881.

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

On and from Saturday next, the 4th proximo, reserved 1st and 2nd class accommodations will be allowed on Saturdays, Sundays and for Gazetted holidays only, on receipt of 24 hours' previous notice, to parties consisting of eight or less number of passengers, from Calcutta to Canning and the intermediate stations and back on payment of eight single fares only for the double journey. This is a special facility afforded to pigsticking and shooting parties desirous of visiting the Rice Mills at Canning and spending their holidays out of Calcutta.

Manager's Office, Sealdah, 28th May 1881. } R. G. MOOKERJEE, Manager.

NOTICE.

The right to catch fish in the Diamond Harbour Road Drainage Channel will be let to the highest bidder for a term of 10 months from the 1st of June 1881, at a public auction to be held at the office of the Executive Engineer, Northern Drainage and Embankment Division, No 12 Writers' Buildings, on Monday the 30th instant, at 12 O'clock noon

Conditions and other particulars can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

Calcutta, 17th May 1881. } POULTER B. ROBERTS C. E., Executive Engineer, Northern Drainage & Embankment Division.

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To the Agent of the Calcutta, and Gya Tobacco, Trading Co. } SREENATH SEN.

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Improved Water Barrows.

20,	30,	38 gallons.
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